Overall, the epidemic is following a positive trend since its start in October 2010. This notwithstanding, the weekly incidence rate in July 2015 is twice 2014’s, and the first half of the year has registered triple the number of cases and deaths than the same period in 2014. Currently, most cases are registered in the high-risk Departments of West, Centre, Artibonite and North, but vigilance needs to maintained throughout the country, as local outbreaks can emerge anywhere. Various neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince’s metropolitan continue to be affected due to favorable conditions to cholera transmission such as poor access to safe water and sanitation. The humanitarian community remains in alert in light of the start of the rainy/ hurricane season.

CHOLERA CASES (DELR* available data)

WHERE (JULY 2015)

FUNDING

Response plans remain underfunded. This could negatively affect the response if the underfunding persists in the second semester of 2015.

RESPONSE (JULY 2015)

WHY DOES CHOLERA STILL PERSIST?

- Weak water and sanitation infrastructure
- Lack of access to quality medical care
- Deficiencies in the alert-and-coordination system
- Deficiencies in the chlorination of the water-supply network
- Human internal factor (displacement)

* Direction d’Epidémiologie de Laboratoire et de Recherches

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Update date: 12 August 2015 | Sources: Accuweather, MSPP, OPS/OMS, UNICEF | Feedback: ocha.haiti.IM@gmail.com | www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int